EQUAL RIGHTS

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress.

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The Americas For Equal Rights

By RUBY A. BLACK

Are Women Being Educated To A Dead End?

By CAROLINE D. SMILEY

Economic Slavery Of Women Sought

March 15, 1937

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships, and in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the National Constitution and the Equal Rights Treaty.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Introduced, Senate—By Senator Townsend, Del., and Senator Burke, Nev., Feb. 5, 1937
(Senate Joint Resolution No. 65)
House—By Representative Ludlow, Ind., Jan. 5, 1937
(House Joint Resolution No. 1)
Present Status—Senate—Before Judiciary Committee.
House—Before Judiciary Committee.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS TREATY
Article 1

"The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this treaty men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

Signed—By the Governments of Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay at Montevideo, December, 1933.

Equalizing Juries

WOMEN appearing before the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States March 3 in support of the Celler bill were asked for expressions from judges who had presided in jurisdictions where women serve as jurors, as to how jury service for women had "worked out." One could not help but wonder how jury service for men had "worked out."

Women rub shoulders every day with the populace from which juries are chosen. The men who actually sit on juries are their neighbors, husbands, brothers and fathers; the men who work for them and for whom they work, whom they meet every day in the street and marketplace. Is it only on juries that they become so contaminating?

If the Suffrage Amendment removed the bugaboo of the contamination in the polling places, an Equal Rights Amendment would reveal that the jury room is just another place where business is transacted.

Correct Diagnosis

DIAGNOSIS is conceded to be one of the most important steps toward dealing with any problem that requires a remedy. In the medical profession a surgeon of note once said that probably 90% of all diagnoses were incorrect.

It makes no difference in what field, the effectiveness of the remedy depends entirely upon the correctness of the diagnosis.

For many years—one might say centuries—women have been aware of the fact that they were suffering from unfair discriminations in every human relationship in every field of endeavor. As the discriminations varied in regard to individuals and groups, so remedies varied, each individual or group seeking a panacea for specific ills.

Women of the United States finally became convinced that in order to make any progress whatever, they *must* be implemented with the ballot. Human experience taught them this lesson after many successsive failures in divided action along a diversity of routes.

Mothers, as a result of this experience, knew that they must seek equal guardianship of their children and that for the protection of their home and families they must fight for full citizenship rights and the elimination of discriminations based upon sex alone.

It was forcibly brought to the attention of working women that if they were to survive in the struggle they must seek equal economic opportunity, equal pay for equal work and a fair basis of competition.

Women battled step by step for higher education. Married women sought to win the legal right to their own wages, their separate property and other rights as individuals.

Each group endeavored, according to individual diagnosis, to find an individual remedy. Having applied the remedy, they found that they had not yet arrived at the root of the trouble; that the diagnosis had been incomplete.

And so it is today with those who are still reaching for something that will suffice. The National Woman's Party long ago made a thorough diagnosis of the entire case of women in the United States. It spent years in research work, its experts not merely holding an occasional meeting, but delving day after day and month after month to discover the source of the trouble.

The Woman's Party then offered to women as a remedy for the discriminations against them because of sex, both under the law and in the economic field, the simple expedient of an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The very simplicity of the remedy subjects it to the skepticism of some, but to those who through this same "human experience" have learned that the simple remedy is usually the most potent, it is recognized merely as the result of correct diagnosis.

All of the more than one thousand discriminations against women because of sex may be traced to the fact that in the fundamental law of the land they are not guaranteed the equality that an Equal Rights Amendment would provide.

Does it not then seem a waste of time and effort for each separate group suffering from the varying discriminations to continue to overlook the fact that a correct diagnosis readily discloses—that the root of the trouble is the same for all? Why not then unite in removing the cause? Why not apply the remedy that is really a panacea, and join the National Woman's Party and the many other national organizations in the campaign to put through this session of Congress the Equal Rights Amendment?

Are Women Being Educated To A Dead End?

THE appointment of a man to the Presidency of Mount Holyoke College raises the question, ARE WOMEN BEING EDUCATED TO A DEAD END?

Mount Holyoke College can be likened to a great business organization which in a hundred years has been built up to a high point of achievement. Great women have been the presidents, most of the administrative officers have been women, and most of the financial support has come from women. President Woolley has raised the endowment from $560,000 to almost $5,000,000, doubled the student enrollment, doubled the faculty, and is the reason for the promises of gifts of money (including the chapel) totalling one million dollars. And now unless alumnae, backed by public opinion, make sufficient protest, one more high post in the educational world, will be lost to women, when there are any number of able women who could fill the position admirably.

With the appointment of Dr. Ham of Yale, the Trustees raised the cry, "A closed issue." A neat touch of fascism. They filled certain alumnae full of it. Whenever any protests were made verbally or in writing the same cry was heard, "a closed issue." And high sounding phrases of "loyalty" and "cooperation" were intermingled. Although the alumnae of the country support the Quarterly, a small group closed that. We know that in this democracy of ours there is no such thing as a closed issue. The Mount Holyoke question is now being tried in the court of public opinion. Astounded and incredulous letters are coming in from men and women all over the world asking if it be possible that Mount Holyoke has thus lightly repudiated the tradition that has given it its special standing in the educational world.

In our colleges today there are hundreds of young scholars, girls, looking forward to places of leadership. Are they being educated to a dead end? What high posts have women been given in men's colleges and co-educational colleges? Here are just a few statistics:

In the 372 co-educational colleges—no woman president.

In the 105 men's colleges—no woman president.

In the law schools, medical, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, school of commerce (co-educational and men's)—no woman president or dean.

123 women's colleges had 45 women presidents, the rest men. Of these 45 women presidents, 33 were in Catholic orders. This leaves 10 women presidents in non-sectarian women's colleges and 2 in denominational colleges.

According to statistics in the 50 land grand institutions: (co-educational or men)

14 women deans, 172 men deans

114 women professors, 2,008 men professors

137 women associate professors, 939 men associate professors

314 assistant women professors, 1,241 men assistant professors

489 women instructors, 1,462 men instructors.

"WOMEN, LIKE MEN, CAN NEVER BECOME TRULY EMINENT UNLESS THEIR LABORS ARE REWARDED"

By Caroline D. Smiley

¶ EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Smiley, who is from Boston, is one of the leaders of those opposing appointment of a man to the presidency of Mount Holyoke College, with its background of a century as an institution of higher learning for women. With no personal objection to Dr. Roswell G. Ham, of Yale, appointed to succeed Dr. Mary E. Woolley when she leaves the president's chair in June, the opposition protests the abandonment of a tradition which never included a man as president of the College. Those opposing the appointment feel that it is as important that a woman should head a woman's institution as it is that a man should head a man's institution. Furthermore, they state that there is not a man's institution in the United States presided over by a woman.

Mount Holyoke may well be called the climax of this discrimination against women's right to leadership.

Dr. William Welch, for many years head of Johns Hopkins medical faculty, recognized the effect such discrimination would have on women scholars when he said to Dr. M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr at the time of her retirement:

"Women, like men, can never become truly eminent unless they receive the reward of their labors. No man could be expected to do distinguished work in teaching and research under such discouraging conditions. How long are other women going to permit women scholars to be compelled to make bricks without straw?"

How long are women going to permit their leadership to be cast into the discard?

No one is questioning the ability of a man to head an institution for the education of women. Many women's colleges have both men and women members of their faculties, but Mount Holyoke is unique among women's colleges. Under the leadership of a woman it has grown to its present position of prestige as a leader in the field of education, numbering among its alumnae many women leaders.

Abandoning leadership by women in this century-old women's college would be equivalent to a successful business doing away with its trademark.

Are women being educated to a dead end? Heaven forbid! But one would never expect to find Mount Holyoke, with its hundred-year record of training girls for leadership, relinquishing its own leadership to a man as long as outstanding women educators are available for that high post.

Council Makes Statement Involving Supreme Court

The National Council of the National Woman's Party, meeting at Alva Belmont House February 26, made the following statement in response to inquiries as to the stand of the organization upon the question before the country today involving the United States Supreme Court:

"The sole objective of the National Woman's Party is the establishment of Equal Rights for men and women. This we are working to achieve in this country by the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the National Constitution.

"We are a non-partisan organization representing women of all political faiths, united by one purpose. As the National Woman's Party is open to all women who support the equality program, individual members naturally hold varying views on other national issues, and express their loyalties accordingly. The National Woman's Party stands for just one principle —equal rights for men and women."

The Americas For Equal Rights

By Ruby A. Black

IN FOUR official Inter-American conferences, beginning in 1923, feminists have chalked up an unbroken record of victory for equal rights. The victory at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December, 1936, was a double-header, since it was preceded by a Peoples Conference for the Peace of America, likewise held in Buenos Aires.

Won In Both Conferences

Equality between men and women first became important in conferences of the twenty-one American Republics in 1923, when, in the conference at Santiago de Chile, a strong resolution envisaging equal rights was adopted.

At Habana, Cuba, in 1928, Doris Stevens led a delegation of United States women to the conference, and there won formation of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which has since worked continuously for equal rights.

In 1933 at Montevideo, upon recommendation of the Commission, two feminist treaties were signed—the Equal Nationality Treaty by all the American Republics except Costa Rica and Venezuela and the Equal Rights Treaty by Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Since that time the Equal Nationality Treaty has been ratified by the United States, Chile, Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala and Ecuador.

The extraordinary Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires, convened at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, recognized the relation of equal rights to internal and external peace, and adopted, as its final act, the resolution recommending to the Governments of the American Republics that they enact "the most adequate legislation granting to women full recognition of the rights and duties of citizenship."

Thus every Inter-American conference held in the last thirteen years has resulted in definite action for equality between men and women in this half of the globe.

The story of the equal rights victory at Buenos Aires begins long before the conference itself, or even the Peoples Conference, began.

Bolivia proposed, when the agenda was being prepared last spring, that the topic of the Civil and Political Rights of Women be included on the agenda of the conference. Some organizations of women in the United States thereupon importuned the Department of State to use its influence to get the topic off the agenda. The United States at that time took the position that it was neither for nor against inclusion of this topic and, of course, eventually voted for the resolution which was adopted.

Learning of this pressure being brought to bear upon the Department of State, other women's organizations urged inclusion of this topic pointing out its relationship to peace. Among these groups were: The National Woman's Party; the National Council of Women; the American Alliance of Civil Service Women; the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; the National Association of Women Lawyers; the Zonta International; the Government Workers Council; the Pan American League; the Osteopathic Women's National Association; the Business Women's Legislative Council of California; the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs; the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and various lesser groups.

Eventually, however, Guatemala made the one necessary objection, under the rule of unanimity, to Bolivia's proposal, on the grounds that the subject was extraneous to the purpose of the conference—consolidation of peace among the Americas. This aroused the indignation of Latin American women leaders, many of whom had been working to prevent the topic being thrown off the agenda. They sent urgent requests to Miss Stevens to join them in Buenos Aires. And so she sailed aboard the American Legion on which were members of the official delegations of the United States, Nicaragua, Haiti, Venezuela, El Salvador, Mexico, and Guatemala. Before the steamer reached Rio de Janeiro twelve days later where Miss Stevens had to disembark and fly in order to arrive in time for the Peoples Conference, conferences aboard had resulted in a tentative plan for obtaining adoption of a women's rights resolution.

Graciousness of Latins

From the time she landed on November 20th until she sailed home on the Southern Cross December 26, all the graciousness of the Latins combined with their earnestness was manifest not only in their work but also in profusions of orchids, gardenias, books, candy, cigarets—and even Argentine pesos for the work—bringing bright moments in the busy days and nights of the Commission's headquarters in the Alvear Palace. And on the same day that the official conference closed its sessions, the women of Buenos Aires under the organization of Carmela Horne de Burmeister, President of the Argentine Woman's Suffrage Association, devoted collaborator then as in past labors with the Commission, were tendering Miss Stevens a "tea of homage" at the beautiful Embassy Club near by. Speaker after speaker attested to the solidarity of women in their common endeavor and

Texts of Resolutions on Women's Rights Unanimously Approved in Buenos Aires

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

(December 1-23, 1936)

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE resolves:

To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they adopt the most adequate legislation granting to women full recognition of the rights and duties of citizenship.

(Approved December 19, 1936).

FINAL ACT.

THE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE FOR THE PEACE OF AMERICA

(November 22-25, 1936)

THE PEOPLES CONFERENCE FOR THE PEACE OF AMERICA resolves:

To urge upon the official conference the necessity of extending to all the women of America the benefits of equality in civil and political rights, establishing also, equal pay for equal work without distinction of sex, and to recommend to non-signatory countries, the desirability of adhering, within the shortest possible time, to the treaty signed in Montevideo in 1933 by Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay and Paraguay, which guarantees equal rights to men and women within their respective countries.

(Approved November 24, 1936).

paid moving tributes to Miss Stevens' work for women. Two hundred leading women attended.

To return to the popular conference which was unique in American conferences. Delegates from most of the Americas representing millions of men and women, assembled to make known their ideas of what the official conference should do to hasten peace. Among an all-embracing program of fruitful ideas related to peace, this conference considered the position of woman related and adopted the resolution at the lead of this narrative showing their belief in equality for women as a condition of stability and international peace. Throughout the deliberations, Miss Stevens, who was a delegate from the Commission, reports, the solidarity of men and women delegates for equal rights was a heartening and thrilling experience.

Throughout both conferences, hosts of women conferred, interviewed delegates, issued statements to the press, gave work-teas and luncheons, volunteered their cars and even snatched moments to lay plans for the future—women from practically every feminist organization in the Argentine. From the *Congreso* to Commission's headquarters, to the Anchorena Palace to the various embassies and legations where many delegates had offices, went the volunteer army of women, most of them working together for the first time in an international forum. The spontaneous morale was amazing. In addition to Sra. de Burmeister, others who took leadership were: Srta. Victoria Ocampo, president of the Union de Mujeres of Argentina, distinguished internationally-known writer, editor and pubisher of *Sur*. Srta. Ocampo is descended from the earliest Spanish colonists of Argentina. Among her recent works are: "Woman and Her Expression" and "Sundays in Hyde Park." She is the publisher, in Spanish, of such outstanding feminist works as Virginia Woolf's "A Room of One's Own."

Miss Stevens thus described her: "Secure, poetic, beautiful, gifted, greatly beloved by her associates; liberal in politics; and one of the most fundamentally sound equalitarians in the hemisphere."

Sra. Marta Vergara, member for Chile of the Inter-American Commission of Women, leader of the Women's United Front in her country, writer, Chilean representative at the 1930 conference for the codification of international law at The Hague, invincible feminist, was another of the faithful and untiring.

Still others were Sra. Candelaria Lezica de Serantes, feminist pioneer, president of the Confederation of Argentine Women; Srta. Carmen Barreda, professor of English, vice-president of the Argentine Woman's Suffrage Association; Sra. Elisa Rodriquez P. de Garcia Rosell, of Peru, who flew from Lima to attend the popular conference and work with the official conference, president of the Executive Committee for the Civil and Political Rights of Women, publisher of the illustrated review, *Universal;* Srta. Enriqueta de Gomez Sanchez of Paraguay, poet, founder of the Woman's League for American Sisterhood. While these leaders and other women of all political opinions, of all professions, of all walks of life, worked with Doris Stevens outside the official meetings, Sra. Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller, plenipotentiary for Brazil, worked inside the conference for the equal rights resolution. Mary Mack Hall of Chicago, wife of the distinguished American architect, Gilbert Hall, joined Miss Stevens for the work of the conference, contributing generously her own expenses and doing a valiant double shift of day and night work. And men helped, too, as is fitting that men should help obtain equal rights for men and women.

By December 7, Miss Stevens was able to report to the Secretary of State of the United States that eighteen countries had pledged their votes to the consideration of the matter and to the resolution and that Brazil had agreed to introduce it. The United States had so far taken no stand on the matter publicly or as far as is known, no private one either. On December 9, Mrs. Elise Musser, of Utah, only women plenipotentiary on the United States delegation, gave her "private views" to the press in a statement in which she said: "Both subjects [votes for women and equal rights for men and women in the Americas] belong obviously within the domestic concerns of each of the Republics and I feel personally that I have no right to recommend or suggest to any other Republic what course of action it should follow."

She quoted cablegrams from officials or other representatives of the following organizations as supporting her stand: National Consumers' League; Public Affairs Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association; National Council of Catholic Women; National Women's Trade Union League; National League of Women Voters, practically the same organizations which had, in the early spring, urged the State Department to keep the topic off the agenda.

Issued Reply

Immediately thirteen powerful Hispanic organizations of women and individual feminist leaders of Latin America issued a reply in which they said in part:

> "No matter which will be discussed in the Peace Conference is of greater importance or suitability than the rights of women.
>
> "The very fact that there are only two women plenipotentiaries in a Peace Conference, and that one of them announces that the status of women is not a question of international concern and is not related to peace, demonstrates clearly the deplorable international position women hold today. In spite of all the work women have done for peace, they are immensely handicapped because they have inferior political, social, and economic status in practically the whole American continent. . . . There are no women at the head of foreign offices in the world to direct the foreign policies of nations, which policies lead either to war or peace. . . . Yet when war comes, it is the women who pay, equally dearly with the men, for the disasters of war.
>
> "This Conference sets itself up to offer salutary models for Europe to follow. Women all over Europe, who at the present time are suffering under regimes hostile to the full development of the talents of women, look with hope to this Conference for a model of how to treat women as well as how to treat other bases of friction within and between States. The women of South and Central America insist that this has ceased to be of purely national concern. It must be considered internationally at this Conference of twenty-one American Republics."

Right To Be Heard

They refreshingly added that, no matter what the United States delegation should finally decide to do, twenty other nations had a right to be heard on women's rights. So far as is known, the only women working with the official conference to prevent consideration of the resolution were Miss Josephine Schain, who had gone to Buenos Aires as a delegate to the Peoples Conference from the Cause and Cure of War, and Miss Helen Hayes, who had gone to the same conference to represent the Young Women's Christian Association. Then it was only a matter of time.

Macedo Soares, then Foreign Minister and head of the Brazilian delegation, consented to Brazil's leadership in sponsoring the resolution. Osvaldo Aranha, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, managed the rules to get consideration of the resolution. Sra. Miller, the only woman plenipotentiary besides Mrs. Musser, obtained the signatures of thirteen delegations to the resolution and presented it in the Sixth Commis-

(*Continued on next page*)

Americas For Equal Rights; Women Chalk Up Victories

(*Continued from preceding page*)

jurisdiction, unanimously reported it to the plenary session, where it was likewise unanimously adopted.

Speaking of Sra. Miller, Miss Stevens said: "She is young and beautiful and unusually gifted. That women should not have equal rights with men and that some women should not want them was to her quite incomprehensible."

An irritating but amusing incident of the kind which often impels women to correct their status of inferiority occurred as Sra. Miller was about to leave Brazil to fulfill the diplomatic task for which the President of Brazil had selected her. Under Brazilian law, a Brazilian woman who wishes to leave her country must have the consent of her husband to do so.

"Here was I," Sra. Miller said to Miss Stevens, "a plenipotentiary with full power to act for my government, and not considered able to fulfill my mission without my husband's permission!"

The incident was even more striking because Sra. Miller's husband is a national of the United States, and thus a non-Brazilian husband had to consent to the travel of his Brazilian wife, as a plenipotentiary of Brazil. This anomaly merely added to Sra. Miller's natural fervor and eloquence for equality.

Massed Their Support

Before the vote on the Brazilian proposal for equal rights was taken, more than three score organizations of women in Argentina alone, had massed their support behind the resolution calling upon the delegates to recommend that women "be granted in the shortest possible time equality of rights with men," and insisting that "the position of women be considered internationally, recognizing as of fundamental importance their activities in the task of assuring the stability of permanent peace." This was eloquent answer to the lone voice of the woman delegate from the United States.

The great powers, except the United States, spoke for the proposal—along with almost every republic. The United States voted for it, happily feeling that the position of women is not only directly related to internal and external peace, but it is a matter of international and not merely domestic concern.

As Miss Stevens was about to sail for home, she received a Christmas greeting from Sra. Miller which said, "All women in the world should be grateful to you for your wonderful and untiring work. . . . I hope to meet you again sometime, somewhere, even if only to congratulate you for the victory which is every day surer." Thus do Latin American women feel the confidence of final triumph, due to their united labors resulting from the formation of the Inter-American Commission of Women in 1928, and the incessant work it has done.

"You see," says Miss Stevens, "if you consider the two women plenipotentiaries as a hundred per cent, fifty per cent of them were for equality and fifty per cent opposed to equality. I think that is very good!"

The "Observations" in the final minutes of the Buenos Aires Conference made by the Inter-American Commission contain a masterly statement of the reasons why women, like nations, choose equality rather than protection, and likewise of the world-wide support of the principle. [We hope to publish excerpts of this diplomatic paper later in EQUAL RIGHTS. Ed.]

Equal Rights Loses Friend in Passing of Dr. William A. White

In the death of Dr. William Alanson White, March 7, in Washington, D. C., the cause of Equal Rights lost a staunch friend.

Speaking at Alva Belmont House once, Dr. White said:

"Health legislation, like all other legislation I take it, is valuable in proportion to the stability of the foundation upon which it is erected. If it is based upon an accurate estimate of social conditions and undertakes to reach well defined and desirable ends by methods that are available and can be readily mobilized for that purpose, then such legislation is good, and very much of the health legislation in the past four years has belonged to this class. It has been founded upon accurate scientific information. Its objective was mutually beneficial to all concerned, and it was possible to carry it out without encountering insurmountable obstacles.

More recent legislation that has undertaken to discriminate between the sexes does not fall within this category. Its objectives are vague. It is not founded on accurate scientific knowledge: It deals with intangibles which are difficult or impossible to define, and its results are indefinite and in many instances they are obviously detrimental to one or both of the sexes.

Under these circumstances it would seem desirable to remove as far as possible handicaps to a free and open competition as between men and women, to the end that natural adaptations will result in consequence. This becomes still more desirable when it is appreciated that prohibitive legislation of the sort which has been proposed, if it is not founded upon actually definite and clear-cut facts, is sterilizing in its results because it closes the door of opportunity.

"When we appreciate that each individual personally is absolutely unique, that in all probability there has never been anyone else in the world exactly like any existing person, and that there never will be in the world a person exactly his counterpart, we realize that each individual represents possibilities, actual and latent, which no one can foresee or predict, and as with all living beings the actualization of such latent possibilities is dependent upon the exposure of the individual to proper stimuli. No one, therefore, unless it becomes absolutely essential, should have his opportunities impaired by refusing him the chance of certain occupations that might develop his latent possibilities. Until the difference between the sexes can be defined with sufficient accuracy to determine that certain definite things are actually injurious to an extent that they endanger the individual or the race, all such attempts at differential legislation should not be undertaken, and in the meantime the natural adjustment of the human organism to its environment will presumably make unnecessary any such legislation whatever."

Dr. White, who developed the foremost institution of its kind in the world, St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, was an internationally known psychiatrist. To the day of his death he was a firm believer in the wisdom of an Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Pahlow Passes

The Ohio branch of the National Woman's Party is mourning the passing of one of its most devoted members, Mrs. Edwin F. Pahlow, well-known author and wife of Professor Pahlow, of Ohio State University

Mrs. Pahlow was the author of many short stories and novels, among them being "Honeymoon Trail," "The Bright Torch" and "The Gilded Crystals."

Women Support Bill Seeking Jury Service

BEFORE a sub-committee of the Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, a hearing was held March 3 on House Resolution 3409, providing jury service for women.

Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, chairman of the committee and author of the resolution, presided, other committee members present being Ramsay, West Virginia; Murdock, Utah; Byrne, New York; Hancock, New York; Michener, Michigan.

Anita Pollitzer, vice-chairman, National Woman's Party, presented the speakers, representing a number of women's organizations.

Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, lawyer, representing the National Woman's Party, made a forceful presentation of the case for jury service. She listed jurisdictions where women are now eligible to serve on juries as follows: Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, Washington and the District.

Other speakers urging favorable action on the bill were Laura Berrien, National Association of Women Lawyers; Mrs. Max Rotter, Wisconsin Branch, National Woman's Party; Dr. Izora Scott, legislative representative in Washington for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Women's Civic Club; Mrs. George Morey, Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs; Aurelle Burnside, president Arkansas Council of Women Lawyers; Mrs. George Pariseau, legislative Chairman Montgomery Branch, Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Victor Dulac, Maryland branch, National Woman's Party; Mrs. Thomas Musgrave, Republican Women of Maryland; Mrs. Rudolph Vincenti, Maryland Democratic Women; Helena Hill Weed, who asked leave to file a brief on behalf of State Senator Gail Laughlin, of Maine; Helen Hunt West, editor EQUAL RIGHTS.

The speakers pointed out the fact that it is a stigma on citizenship to be deprived of the right to serve on juries merely because of sex. Women of the United States, they stated, own property, pay taxes and otherwise share the responsibilities of citizenship. Women, they said, were amenable to the law equally with men and yet, in some states, are tried by juries from which their sex is specifically barred. Their liberty and property rights, they declared, were thus passed upon by juries composed wholly of men. Men, they said, have been very jealous of their right to be tried by a "jury of their peers," adding that they then should be in full accord and sympathy with granting to women, as citizens, the same protection.

The law, they stated, does not exempt women from the penalties of violation nor exempt them from payment of taxes because of sex. No cross section of public opinion is represented on a jury composed wholly of men, they declared.

Replying to questions propounded by a member of the committee as to the inconvenience to mothers and housekeepers in serving on juries, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Morey and other speakers met this query with the reply that reasonable courts have always relieved from service those having valid excuses.

Another matter of concern to one member of the committee was accommodations for women serving on juries over a lengthy period. Women from jury service states explained that this was merely a matter of detail and had presented no problem. Mrs. Matthews referred to the fact that on Pullman cars innumerable persons occupy the same room with small curtains separating them. Some states merely provide two rooms, one for men and one for women with a man officer in charge of one and a woman officer in charge of the other when a case continues for any length of time. Mrs. Rotter read the following telegrams received from Supreme Court Justices of Wisconsin:

"Wisconsin's twenty years experience in having women jurors in all kinds of jury cases has demonstrated the wisdom, desirability and propriety thereof. My observation as Circuit Judge since we adopted that practice convinces me that their participation helped improve the administration of justice in several respects. (Signed) Oscar M. Fritz, justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin."

"While on the circuit I found the women jurors made great and satisfactory contribution to the administration of justice. Since on the Supreme Court I have been familiar with their work and believe in the soundness of the system. (Signed) Chief Justice E. I. Fairchild, Wisconsin Supreme Court."

Mrs. Morey related some of her experiences in welfare work, citing an instance where welfare workers had been urged to attend a trial of a young girl before a jury composed of ten white and two negro men. "There should have been a woman's viewpoint represented on that jury," she told the committee. With an Equal Rights Amendment, jury service could not be denied women on account of sex.

Carolina Educator Urges Equality

Dr. Josiah Morse, eminent South Carolina educator, professor of philosophy at the University of South Carolina, declares that citizenship is sexless and that women and men have the same citizenship duties and obligations.

Asked to present his views on the subject, Dr. Morse said:

"Women have a bad case of inferiority complex. Can you imagine a group of men inviting a woman to speak to them on 'Men as Citizens'?

"You might consider yourself new to citizenship and its advantages, but I think you are still women enough to want a man to flatter you when talking on any subject, to tell you that women have made a mess of government, business and other things and that we are looking to you to save us.

"You are wrong. I am going to speak to you straight from the shoulder, as man to man. I don't think women are any better than men or any worse. Men and women are folks. Some rank high in loyalty, courage, friendship, truthfulness and all the other virtues, but there are also some which rank low. You find both in each sex.

"You have to come to accept the evaluation that man has given you these thousands of years. Man has considered you inferior mentally as well as physically. Man, despite his hat tipping, his bowing and courtesies, has shown his attitude in legislation, in institutions and in the home. Woman has come to accept the estimate man has placed on her.

"Don't continue to think of yourselves as women and not as human beings. You will cheapen the rights and privileges you have acquired if you do so. You want to hasten the day men will quit thinking of you as the weaker sex and consider you human beings.

"Don't differentiate citizenship. Join with men and have men join with you and work together as citizens, sharing joint privileges, obligations and duties."

Economic Slavery of Women Sought

THE Boston, Mass., *Herald* of March 2 carries a story to the effect that the city council had unanimously voted in favor of legislation pending on Beacon Hill to prohibit the employment in public service of married women whose husbands are receiving salaries sufficient to support their households.

PENDING LEGISLATION WOULD SHIFT UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM FROM MEN TO WOMEN

The story further quotes the observations of Harry Selvitella of East Boston, who offered the resolutions, exempting only women who are legally separated from their husbands or whose husbands are incapacitated or whose wages are too meager to support the family.

Mr. Selvitella expresses the opinion that if the married women gainfully employed in this country were forced to return to their homes, the unemployment problem would be immediately cut in half. "The system," he says, "has brought about the exploitation of women under conditions that have thrown millions of men out of employment." Continuing, he declares that this has prevented the normal development of family life and created many difficult problems that menace the very existence of the nation. According to Mr. Selvitella it has encouraged divorce and prompted race suicide, to say nothing of being one of the major causes of the depression.

There are many things overlooked by those taking this attiude about "forcing women to return to their homes" because millions of men are without work. It could hardly be said that the problem would be solved by a shift of the unemployment from men to women. There would still be the same number of human beings deprived of work.

Another thing they apparently overlook is the fact that not everyone is capable of every sort of work.

Should a woman doctor and a woman lawyer be deprived of the right to jobs, even in a public service capacity, it would not follow that two ditch diggers who are unemployed, could fill the vacancies. Nor would it mean that the discharged woman stenographer would be the means of providing employment for the man bookkeeper. It certainly would not solve the problem to fire any number of women with the certainty that the same number of men out of work could immediately slide into jobs.

As to the charge that the employment of married women has prevented the normal development of family life, encouraged divorce and promoted race suicide, it is untrue.

There is nothing in the world that promotes divorce, prevents the normal development of the home and promotes race suicide to quite the same extent as does lack of funds. In spite of that, Mr. Selvitella need have no fears along the line of race suicide. Reliable statistics would convince him that the problem is quite the opposite.

None of the legislation aimed at married women requires that a husband support his wife. It merely states that he must be *earning sufficient* to support her. Even if he abandoned her, under such laws she would be prohibited from working unless she divorced him.

When the law undertakes to tell a woman with talent, capabilities and training that she is to be deprived of the right to make use of them unless she remains single, she will hesitate to marry. The woman who is already married may find it necessary to avail herself of divorce because of circumstances these laws fail to consider. Those who offer such legislation do not require that men who marry wealthy women resign their jobs, nor do they feel that men of means who are employed are depriving others of work.

Mr. Selvitella's resolutions as well as his observations sound as though they might have come out of Italy, where the same doctrine prevails. It is a dangerous trend for American men as well as women when attempts are made to deprive them of their economic freedom. It is only one step more to include any other class in legalized economic slavery.

Proposed Women's Charter Protested in Michigan

The Proposed Women's Charter which was recently endorsed by representatives of a part of the women's organizations of the United States seems to be objectionable to many working women.

The Michigan Federation of Business and Professional Women, Inc., has for many years successfully opposed restrictive legislation introduced in our Legislature and therefore cannot subscribe to the Charter. While it would appear on the face of it that the Charter is an attempt to get all women to work together on a common ground, an analysis of it indicates that its basic idea is that women are not yet able to take their place in the working world without special protection, which is, of course, objectionable to us. When you ask that the government shall guarantee protection where special exploitation of women workers exists, you pave the way for the regulation of hours, wages, etc. of all women workers. Women cannot be "equal" and at the same time "protected," and if we are to accept the concept that women are people, then we cannot ask for special protection.—MAY ROSS, *President of the Michigan Federation B. and P. W.*

Checking Congress

Mrs. Max Rotter, of Milwaukee, Wis., vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee, National Woman's Party, is spending some time in Washington in the interest of the campaign for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Rotter is devoting much of her time to interviewing members of the Seventy-Fifth Congress and checking their stand on the proposed amendment. "There is a rapidly growing sentiment for equality," Mrs. Rotter says. "One cannot talk of social justice and oppose equal rights."

The Women's Charter of Inequality	$.02
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